### Part 3 – In-Text Citations:

Fine Details – where to find it in the MLA Handbook, 8th edition

3 – In-Text Citations -- (Parentheticals) -- (p. 116 - 128)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>3.1 Author</th>
<th>Goal: direct the reader to the source in the work-cited list and if possible, the specific location within that source.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>3.1.1 Coauthors</td>
<td>For 2 authors, list both (Jones and Smith 10). For 3, list first with et al. (Jones et al. 10).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.1.2 Corporate</td>
<td>Use common abbreviations (Dept.). If a multi-level organization (e.g., govt) list each level separated by comma.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>3.2 Titles</th>
<th>Noun Phrase. If Title begins the citation, abbreviate title in the parenthetical to the initial noun. If modifiers precede the noun list all terms and the noun. Bible, Shakespeare works: may abbreviate titles, include part numbers. See 1.64 (pp. 97-103) for Bible and Shakespeare abbreviations</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

| 3.2.2 Descriptive Term vs. Titles | Use for untitled source (e.g., museum item, tweet, email) |

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>3.3.1 Numerals Style</th>
<th>Pages: same style as source (e.g., IV). All other: Arabic. Using 1 volume in multivolume work, cite only page. If using more volumes, list both (e.g., 6: 23).</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

| 3.3.2 Multiple editions | For common literary works (e.g., novels, plays, verse), include division (e.g., chapter, part, verse, act, sec. line). Ancient/Medieval Works see indicators. Scripture: italicize specific editions. Identify location by division (e.g., book, chapter, verse). |

| 3.3.3 Citations w/o page numbers | No explicit page number in source (e.g., ebook). Cite by section or other indicator |

| 3.4 Indirect Sources | Secondary source. Precede the indirect source by the abbreviation qtd. in [quoted in]. |
### 3.5 Repeating Sources

Options.

1. Only source in a paragraph, cite at the end (Smith 62, 12)
2. Same source with quotation separated by other text, cite source and page initially; only page for second part.
   
   E.g., “Important words are to be valued as gold” (Smith 43). Opponents questioned the vocabulary standard. To them it was “vague, pretentious and arrogant . . . not in tune with the day” (50).
3. Identify source as part of the text and cite only page number at the end of relevant locations.
   
   E.g., Smith’s essays always demanded respect for language traditions (23)

### 3.6 In-Text Citation: Punctuation

**Goal:** clarity.

- Multiple sources within a parenthetical, separate sources by semicolon
  
  (Smith 16; Jones 145)
- Same source with multiple locations, separate locations by commas
  
  (Smith 12, 44, 15-17).
- Same author with multiple works, abbreviate title of work if possible;
  
  a. if 2 works (Dickens, “Tale” and “Great”
  
  b. If 3+ works (Dickens, “Tale,” “Great” and “Oliver.”
  
  b. indicate your alterations to the source (e.g., my emphasis)
- No page or line number, identify a part that is numbered
  
  (Smith, ch. 2) (Jones, par. 2)
- For literature works, use semicolon to separate page from other references. Use commas for those
  
  (100; ch. 2, sec. 4, par. 3)
- Bilingual quotation. Parenthetical contains translation; original or translated version
  
  “buon natale” (“happy Christmas”; 23; Jones 49)

Parenthetical and other parenthesis in the same location, in the parenthetical put the most relevant first; the second element in brackets

### 4 Other than Print

Use the same standard as print:

- provide information that leads user to sources
- give credit to the “author” responsible for the source

Examples: include citation on slide; slide, handout, or link to a works cited page; overlay text in a video; web project hot link to sources.